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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/813,722	03/31/2004	Joshua D. Rabinowitz	00023.03CON	7411
37485	7590	03/17/2005	EXAMINER	
ALEXZA MOLECULAR DELIVERY CORPORATION 1001 EAST MEADOW CIRCLE PALO ALTO, CA 94303			HAGHIGHATIAN, MINA	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1616		

DATE MAILED: 03/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/813,722	RABINOWITZ, ET AL	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mina Haghighatian	1616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 September 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 31 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 09/24/04.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 1 and 11 are vague and indefinite for reciting the statement "by the patient of the formation of, and delivery of, the condensation aerosol". It is not clear what "of the formation of" means. It is also believed that the term "and delivery of" is redundant since administration by inhalation is "delivery".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 6, 11-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bartus et al (6,514,482) in view of Barker et al (20020176841 A1) and further in view of Faithfull et al (6,041,777).

Bartus teaches a method of pulmonary delivery of a medicament, which includes administering to the pulmonary system and in particular to the alveoli or the deep lung particles comprising an effective amount of a medicament, where the particles preferably have an aerodynamic diameter between about 1 and about 5 μm . Particles can consist of the medicament or can further include one or more additional components. Rapid release of the medicament into blood stream and its delivery to its site of action (col. 3, lines 41-59).

Bartus discloses that medicaments which can be used in the said method include diazepam, apomorphine, etc, (col. 5, lines 43-60).

In a preferred embodiment, Bartus discloses that particles are delivered from an inhalation device, preferably they are administered via a dry powder inhaler (DPI), metered dose inhaler (MDI), nebulizers or instillation techniques. Various suitable devices and methods of inhalation which can be used are known in the art (col. 7, line 24 to col. 8, line 8).

Bartus discloses that at least 50% of the mass of the particles stored in the inhaler receptacle is delivered to a subject's respiratory system in a single breath activated step. Amounts of drug or medicament present in the particles can range from 1 to about 90 weight percent (col. 8, lines 26-41). Bartus lacks teachings on other specific muscle relaxants such as quinine and also fails to disclose producing condensation aerosol and lacks specific disclosure on the presence of less than 5% degradation products.

Barker et al teach pharmaceutical formulations for sustained release. The formulations contain a pharmaceutically active agent such as carisoprodol and quinine (see [0025] and [0027]). The said formulations are suitable for administration via inhalation (see [0033]), and the

Art Unit: 1616

complex can comprise from about 2% to about 90% pharmaceutically active compound (see [0037]). The compositions suitable for inhalation include dosage forms such as dry powders, liquid solutions or suspensions for nebulization or metered dose inhalers (see [0045]).

Faithfull teaches methods and apparatus for closed-circuit ventilation therapy. In procedures involving liquid ventilation, this treatment and recirculation of the exhaled gases, vapors or liquids substantially reduces the amount of respiratory promoter needed to provide effective ventilation (col. 10, lines 13-26). Faithfull discloses that the nebulizer is used to provide fluorochemicals, heated above body temperature, to the ventilating gas in the form of a vapor. This may be accomplished by spraying or contacting a wetted surface or wick with the gas to form droplets. The fluorochemical liquid medium is particularly well dispersed in the lungs. As the fluorochemical vapor cools in the body it is deposited on the pulmonary surfaces (col. 16, lines 44-67).

Faithfull also discloses that the said method provides for the independent delivery of pharmaceutical agents or their use in conjunction with other vapors (col. 25, lines 15-30).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of delivering a medicament to a patient's respiratory tract of Bartus, by adding the specific muscle relaxants of Barker et al and the steps of heating the composition and having patient inhale the condensates, because of the disclosed benefits of such a method, including minimized trauma to the lungs and a better resolution of pulmonary and systemic disorders, as taught by Faithfull. Furthermore one of ordinary skill in

Art Unit: 1616

the art would know that condensates have a high percentage of purity of the drug and less degradation products. Also noted that optimization of concentration ranges will not support patentability. Additionally, kits, including instructions are obvious and known to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims 1, 6, 11-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bartus et al (6,514,482) in view of Barker et al (20020176841 A1) and further in view of Byron et al (20040016427 A1).

Bartus et al and Barker et al, discussed above, lack disclosure on condensation aerosols and the devices for producing condensates involved in the method of therapy.

Byron et al disclose a method and apparatus for generating an aerosol. The aerosol is formed by supplying a material in liquid form to a tube and heating the tube such that the material volatizes and expands out of an open end of the tube. The volatized material combines with ambient air such that volatized material condenses to form the aerosol (see abstract and [0012]). The aerosols intended for inhalation typically have a mass median particle diameter of less than 2 microns (see [0074]).

Byron et al disclose that the apparatus may be fairly large or may be miniaturized to be hand held (see [0086]).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have implemented the aerosol device article of Byron et al for delivering

Art Unit: 1616

the aerosolized compositions of Bartus and Barker to a subject's respiratory tract because it would be desirable to provide an aerosol delivery article which is capable of producing condensate aerosol particles of relatively small size without the necessity of subjecting the material to be aerosolized to exposure to a significant degree of heat or high temperatures. Also noted that optimization of concentration ranges will not support patentability. Additionally, kits, including instructions are obvious and known to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 15-25 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,797,259 B2. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the examined claims are either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claims. Here claims 15-25 are generic to all that is recited in claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,797,259 B2. That is, claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,797,259 B2 fall entirely within the scope of claims 15-

25, or in other words, claims 15-25 are anticipated by claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,797,259 B2.

Specifically, the method of administering of instant claims 15 and 16 are obvious over compositions for delivery of claim 1 of the reference claims and the kit recited in instant claims 17-25 is anticipated by the compositions as recited in claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,797,259 B2.

Claims 15, 17 and 19-25 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,805,853 B2.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the examined claims are either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claims. Here claims 15, 17 and 19-25 are generic to all that is recited in claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,805,853 B2. That is, claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,805,853 B2 fall entirely within the scope of claims 15, 17 and 19-25, or in other words, claims 15, 17 and 19-25 are anticipated by claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,805,853 B2. Specifically, the method of administering of instant claims 15 and 16 are obvious over compositions for delivery of claim 1 of the reference claims and the kit recited in instant claims 17-25 is anticipated by the compositions as recited in claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,805,853 B2.

Claims 15-25 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of copending Application No. 10/814,998. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the examined claims are either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claims. Here claims 15-25 are generic to all that is recited in

claims of copending Application No. 10/814,998. That is, claims of copending Application No. 10/814,998 fall entirely within the scope of claims 15-25, or in other words, claims 15-25 are anticipated by claims of copending Application No. 10/814,998. Specifically, the method of administration and the compositions recited in instant claims 15-25 are anticipated by the compositions for delivering a drug aerosol of copending Application No. 10/814,998.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 15, 17 and 19-25 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of copending Application No. 10/792,001. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the examined claims are either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claims. Here claims 15, 17 and 19-25 are generic to all that is recited in claims of copending Application No. 10/792,001. That is, claims of copending Application No. 10/792,001 fall entirely within the scope of claims 15, 17 and 19-25, or in other words, claims 15-25 are anticipated by claims of copending Application No. 10/792,001. Specifically, the method of administration and compositions recited in instant claims 15, 17 and 19-25 are anticipated by the method of administration and compositions comprising diazepam for delivering a drug aerosol of copending Application No. 10/792,001.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 15, 17 and 19-25 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of copending Application No. 10/792,013. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the examined claims are either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claims. Here claims 15, 17 and 19-25 are generic to all that is recited in claims of copending Application No. 10/792,013. That is, claims of copending Application No. 10/792,013 fall entirely within the scope of claims 15, 17 and 19-25, or in other words, claims 15-25 are anticipated by claims of copending Application No. 10/792,013. Specifically, the method of administration and compositions recited in instant claims 15, 17 and 19-25 are anticipated by the compositions comprising diazepam for delivering a drug aerosol of copending Application No. 10/792,013.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 15-25 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of copending Application No. 10/718,982. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the examined claims are either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claims. Here claims 15-25 are generic to all that is recited in claims of copending Application No. 10/718,982. That is, claims of copending Application No. 10/718,982 fall entirely within the scope of claims 15-25, or in other words, claims 15-25 are anticipated by claims of copending Application No. 10/718,982. Specifically, the method of

Art Unit: 1616

administering and the kit comprising compositions comprising muscle relaxants such as chlorzoxazone, cyclobenzaprine, etc, are anticipated by the compositions comprising the said active agents and the kit comprising a composition comprising the said active agents of copending Application No. 10/718,982.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mina Haghigatian whose telephone number is 571-272-0615. The examiner can normally be reached on core office hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary L. Kunz can be reached on 571-272-0887. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 1616

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Mina Haghigian

March 07, 2005



MICHAEL HARTLEY
PRIMARY EXAMINER